the following extracts:

Mr. McKnox said that the President had undoubtly no desire to see Mr. Clark elected, but the people could not gratify the President. The nominating committee which presented the opponent of Mr. Clark to the electors of this District, was composed of officeholders, and presented another Federal officeholder to be their representative, in place of a tried servant who has redeemed his pledge to his constituents, unawed by the frowns and unseduced by the patronage of the President. Horace F. Clark has lost the confidence of James Buchanan, but he has won the hearts of every man in his District who admires moral courage and adelity to principle. It is a proud spectacle to witness one man of independence struggling against power. But since the issue has been made, who can doubt what will be the result in a struggle between the will of the President and the independence of the representative? The voice of the people will be heard ringing in clarion tones in denunciation of the attempt to estracise an honest representative. Rebellion has broken out in the ranks of the Democracy. Already the managers of the party machinery cannot contr the masses. Native citizens—adopted citizens refuse to obey commands. With pleasure I have seen The Freeman's Journal and The Irish News, both repre-sentative papers, denounce the efforts to sacrifice Clark and Haskins. The latter has within the last twenty-four hours proclaimed its determination to aid both Clark and Haskins in their election, and in the following language rebukes the President:

Bollowing language rebukes the President:

"Botas the Government party has thought fit to make war upon those who felt it their day to differ from them on that question, and to use Castem-House and other Federal influences to crash them out, we mast protest against such distation. The head of this Republic is not the master, but the servant of the people. The Democracy of the United States will have no oil man of the sea chinging to its neck, and pointing its corrie with a rod of steel, like the driver of the elephant. The elephant is decile, but its strong; he is patient, but intelligent. He somethiese casts down his rider, and makes him feel the weight of his heavy tread. The Democracy are tired of outriders. They want no livered guides to marchal them to the polls."

Yes, fellow-citizens, the President now stands before

The Democracy are tired of out-iders. They want no livered studes to marshal them to the polls."

Yes, fellow-citizens, the President now stands before the bar of the public opinion of the Country, arraigned for a violation of his solemn pledges to sustain the people of Kansas in the right to frame such Constitution as they desire; for a violation of the Cincinnati resolutions under which he was nominated—of his Inaugural—of his own instructions to Gov. Walker to detend the people in their rights—for treason to the great principles of a republican government, the right of a people to govern—for organizing a system of corruption by means of the Federal patronage—of a system of terror and proscription, which is intended to sacrifice every feeling of personal independence—to compel representatives to echo the sentiments of the President, not of the people whose suffrages they have received. He stands charged with an unwarrantable interference in municipal and in State affairs—with interference in municipal and in State affairs—with bringing to bear the whole power of the Government, by means of his Jannisaries in office, to crush out any representative in Congress who has dared to resist him in his efforts to destroy the rights of Freemen.

EXPENSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

While we charge the President with a violation of

While we charge the President with a violation of the great principle of Democratic government in relation to Kansas, let us also inquire how has he redeemed the pledge of the Democratic party to the country, that the Administration should be conducted on principles of strict economy? He has most flagrantly violated that doctrine. No Administration of the Government has ever been so extravagant. In time of war with foreign powers, the United States never expended so much money as Mr. Buchanan has since he took charge of the Government.

To me, it is a surprise that any man should stand up before this community and attempt to defend the Administration en their economy. It is true, that Mr. Cochrane, in the face of the Democrats before Congress says, that the expenses will not exceed \$60,065,000. No man, except one, who in the presence of a civilized community has said publicly that the "devil incarnate" should be sustained if regularly mominated, could attempt to deny that the Administration is reckless beyond all precedent, in its expenditures. Let us refer to documents to settle this question. I have them here for examination. By statement of receipts, expenditures and appreciations presented to the Senate at last session, it appears that ment of receipts, expenditures and appreciations pre-mented to the Senate at last session, it appears that the following were the expenditures in time of war with Great Britain:

with Great Britain: \$22,000,000
In the year 1812. \$30,000,000
In the year 1813. \$30,000,000
In the year 1814. \$30,000,000
In the year 1815. \$30,000,000
During Mr. Polk's Administration, in which the
United States were engaged in war with Mexico, the
following were the expenditures:

sum of \$74,064,750 97.

The following resumé from the Secretary's Report, made last December, will show how this enormous sum of \$74,000,000 is made up by the Treasury De-

partment:
The expenditures are estimated as follows:
The expenditure of the present fiscal year which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1895.

Amount of indefinite and permanent appropria.
7,105,224 49

ions.

Estimated appropriations proposed to be made for the service of the fiscal year from July 1, 1808, to June 30, 1859, as detailed in the printed estimates.

Treasury and the Postmaster-General will exceed I have thus far only referred to the estimates of the Treasury Department. Let us see what Congress has done. The appropriations made by Congress amount

to over \$77,000,000. Here are the items: Invalid Pensions. Printing Deficiencies. Occurate Deficiencies for 1839. Indian Appropriations. Expenses of Military Academy Legislative. Executive and Judicial Appropriations. Running Boundary of Texas and New Mexico. Consular and Diplomatic expenses. Naval Appropriations. Civil Appropriations. Supplemental Indian Appropriations. Army Appropriations. For Collecting Castoms Revenue. Indian Deficiencies. Inland Mail Service. Ocean Mail Transportation.	31, 199 9,624, 210 1,531, 463 182, 799 6,681, 209 80,000 912, 129 14, 489, 154 5,686, 747 956, 867 17, 650, 109 3,800, 000 339, 365 14, 635, 529 1,512, 5-7	
Micelianeous Items	82,000	

To this must be added the sum which is admitted by the Postmaster General to be required to be expended in his Department. It is not in the Treasury estimates, but still is paid for by the people. It amounts to \$12,053, 247.

\$12,053, 247.

The President's friends say that he should not be held responsible for Congress. Mr. Buchanan while in the Senate in 1842 complained of an Administration which spent \$31,000,000. In the previous year, he defended Mr. Van Beren's Administration which he defended Mr. Van Buren's Administration which spent but \$130,0000,000 in four years, about the sum that Mr. Buchanan spends in little over a year. In this speech he not only admits that the President is responsible for his estimates, but he said:

"The President was responsible in a great measure for the expenditures made by his party in Constess, because it was fair to presume that he and they acted in harmony on all public occasions."

"Yes, the Executive was and in principle cush to be responsible for the economical expenditure of the public money, in obedience to the laws of Congress."

These estimates and appropriations of Mr. Buchanan

to be responsible for the economical expenditure of the peace money, in obedience to be law of Geogram.

These estimates and appropriations of Mr. Buchanan and his supporters will not cover the expenditures of the country. The enormous outlays of the Paraguay expedition, the Utah expedition and the outbreak of the Indians in Washington and Oregon Territories will swell the amount to over \$100,000,000 for this year. The next Congress will be called on to vote for deficiency bills to cover the amounts not reached by the present appropriations. No prudent man can for one moment doubt that we may assume the expenses of the General Government at \$100,000,000. While we are on the subject of taxation, let us see what sums are paid in by the people of this city.

MR. McKEON'S SPEECH AT THE CLARK
MEETING.

As we have not space for the whole of this speech, we give
the following extracts:

Mr. McKeon said that the President had undoubt-\$77,090,079 perses as per report of PostmaterGeneral.

To this may be added as probable deficiencies, in consequence of the inorcased expenditures of the Paraguay Expedition, the Utsh Expedition, and the Indian outbreaks in
Oregon and Washington Territories,
to be estimated at not less than.

Making, at the best calculation, the expenditures of the General Government for 1538. 12,653,247- \$40,143,326 pendiages of the General Govern-ment for 1858.

The People of the City of New-York must pay their stare of the State ex-penditure, amounting, as per State Trescure's report to the Legislature last Winter, the 10,176,959 The People of the City of New-York must pay the whole of the expendimust pay the whole of the expendi-tures of the City Government, which appears by the City Comptroller's report for the year 15% to amount to 14,125,225— 24,653,287

Of this enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-Of this enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-four millors per annum the people of this District must pay their share. This is the sum we pay for these Governments of the Union, the State and the city. For myself, I shall not indule in such laxury at such expense, and I shall not vote for any man who sustains the Administration in such expenditures. It is due to Mr. Clark to say that he opposed by his votes in Congress every improper appropriation. I shall sustain him for that cause, and I have no doubt but that he will receive the support of every man who

votes in Congress every improper appropriation. It shall sustain him for that cause, and I have no doubt but that he will receive the support of every man who is opposed to a system of extravagance which must impoverish every man in the community.

These sums, directly and indirectly, must be paid for by the people of this city. Add to this faxation, (which by political economists is called unproductive consumption, as it yields nothing to him who pays,) the sum paid by every man for his church and for the teaching of his children, how much will be left to feed and clothe himself and family? No wonder that poverty and want send forth their agonizing murmurs among us—no wonder that no work is to be had by thousands in this city. The governments have crippled the industry of the country. Its cormorant demands are eating into the vitals of the country, and will destroy the country unless the people at once arise and refuse to support any man for Congress who will support an Administration which is grinding the faces of the poor.

While these enormous expenditures are being made by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the income of the force of the good and only a distribution, the income of the

While these enormous expenditures are being inside by Mr. Buchanan's Administration, the income of the Government has diminished. We are now issuing our promises to pay hereafter. We are creating a public debt. The Administration, when it came into power, found millions of a surplus above our expenditures. It will leave the country saddled with an enormous debt. The commercial difficulties which crippled the country during the last year, should have convinced the Presi-dent that the increase from duties must fall off, and, of course, that the expenses ought to be reduced. The course, that the expenses ought to be reduced. Treasury Department made a calculation that the researy Department made a chemiation that the receipts from customs would amount in the year, July 1, 1858 to June 30, 1859, to the sum of \$59,500,600. Let us see how far that is likely to be fulfilled. The following, published last July in a journal which supports the Administration, shows that the customs duties were \$22,000,000 below the total for the previous year. It shows also, that the expenditures of 1858.

dulies were \$22,000,000 below the total for the previous year. It shows also, that the expenditures of 1858, were \$11,000,000 more than 1855.

The Journal of Commerce gave the following comparative summary of the total receipts and expenses of the United States for the last fiscal year, said to be

1858. #11,708.629.9 0,540,745.6 1,254,252.7 23,716,300.0	1857. 1857.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES of Year, cading Customs
<b>♦70,273,009 6</b>	68,531,513 67	Total receipts for fiscal year s
6 36 207,022 2 6,051,923 8 25,483,333 6 13,970,000 5 6 614,270 8 26,470 6 1,756,950 6 1,453,900 6 27,758,453 6 1,257,757,443 6 1,557,055 6 5,639,300 6	TTURES, 27, 501, 902, 37, 57, 58, 574, 72, 58, 58, 774, 72, 58, 56, 69, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 59, 5	Civil
#81,585,467 7	70,822,724 85	Total expenditures

It will be seen that the receipts for customs are about twenty-two millions below the total for the pre-

and unproductive points of collection. It would silence at once the outery of the Opposition sgainst such flagrant cases of useless extravagance as appears silence at once the outery of the Opposition against such flagrant cases of useless extravagance in the long list of extravagances made in the Treasury Report of the last session of Congress. I will not enumerate all; but I will state that at Port Oxiord, Oregon Territory, the Government received in 1857 85 85, and they paid two men for collecting it \$2,763 08. At Monterey the United States received \$45 25, and they paid three men for collecting it \$2,060 95. These are specimens only from a large cabinet of economical curiosities. When Congress will meet, a heavy responsibility must be incurred by the Administration. Congress will ask why the expenses have not been reduced, and I apprehend that no satisfactory answer can be given. It is possible that the Treasury Department will, after the election in this city, reduce the number of employees to anticipate the action of Congress. Undoubtedly Congress will ask for an explanation. It may probably be found in paying officers of the Customs salary for doing nothing for the United States, but attending nominating conventions and editing papers to abuse members of Congress who do not vote blandly for the measures of the Administration.

CARMEN'S MEETING-GREAT GATHERING OF THE WORKINGMEN IN FAVOR OF WM. II. ALBERTSON FOR SHERIFF.

Mozart Hall was well on Thursday last night by the carmen of the city to ratify the nomination of Mr. Albertson.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. A. E. Dater as Chairman, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. J. S. Briggs read the following resolutions: Whereas, The approach of an important election, to fill the files of treat and mone in the gift of our citizens, presents a fitting opportunity for the people of New-York, without distin-tion of party, to signify their own preference for candidates in omination, and Whereas, It is the duty as well as privilege of the working

tax payers of our city to inderse such men as are worthy of their support, and oppose such as have proved themselves un worthy, therefore be it. Readerd, That we, the Cartmen of the City and County of New York, have come up this night to indexed and seatain the monitoring of worthy and competent man in the person of William H. Albertson, the Union candidate for Sherm of the

William H. Abertson, the Chief Cagaintie to Sherin et al.

Resolved. That, in our support of William H. Albertson, we recognize lifth as a proper representative of the working men of this community, and as an old associate in the ranks of New-York Carttenen; and as such, we shall inhor for his election to the office for which he has been nominated.

Resolved. That while in this arowal of our preference for William H. Albertson, we do so on no mere party ground; we oppuse his opponent, John Kelly, because he wishes to be identified with an Administration which has interfered with the business of New York cartmen by the appointment of partisans to the exclusion of mechanic cartinon, who have always, without any interference, been the earriers of their merchants' goods from the public stores.

to the exclusion of merchants contine, who have a many, out any interference, been the carriers of their merchants goods from the public stores.

Received. That, as en epportunity to vote for a suitable man who represents their class and interests is section ofered to the workingmen of New York, we now call for the cooperation of the bone and sinew of this community to place as harest man in the office of Sherif, promising that, as carriant, we will use all honorable means to perform our full share of the work from this time forward until surset of election day.

Received. That the following persons be appointed a committee to call the cartinion and workingmen together at any future time they may deem expedient, wir: Elisha Suethen, George T. Hall, Eerij F. Tenity, John H. Briggs, John Van Waggener, John B. Griffiths, Robert Miller.

The President infroduced Mr. E. Delasfield Smith. He said that he could not claim to be strictly a working man but he saw them on all sides of him. Our

ing man, but he saw them on all sides of him. Our hardy fathers, to whom we are indebted for the liberty we enjoy, were men who subduce the soil, and were working men. They met here as American citizens, not as party men. They all might feel it a pride and honor to support the man placed before them for Sheriff. New-York owes its prosperity to its commerce, and also to the true, well-meaning carmen of the city. Commerce is the great cause of the supremacy of New-York. The honors of the supremacy of New-York. The honors of the cities of the Old World are fading before the fresher laurels that New-York wears around her brow. But all this commerce would fall but for we enjoy, were men who anbdued the soil, and were

the carmen. [Mr. Albertson coming in at this moment, was received with the most vociferons cheering, three times three ] Mr. Smith said that the face of an honest man was more eloquent than words. He was one of the first of Mr. Albertson's friends, and should stand by him till the final hour of victory. Every article of the commerce of this great city is stamped with the seal of the working man. Men had been nominated who were not entitled to the honor of being called working men; they are placed from year to year before the people. But, at last, we have before us a working man, who has gone on, step by step, since he was a working boy. He has performed his duty well m every station. The office of Sheriff is one of the most important in the gift of the people. We must have an honorable and just Sheriff, or all justice will be pollate!. Any man who could get sufficient political influence has been elected Sheriff; but now we have an honest man, who has received the unbought nomination by moral force and character. Corruption in the Sheriff 's office has been the fruitfal source of the heavy taxtion that oppresses the working man. A man of courage and character is needed in this high office. A nomination has been made in opposition to Mr. Albertson, to reward services performed for Mr. Buebanan at Washington; not from any benefit conferred on the working men here. Let every working man feel that he has a duty to perform in voting for a true and honest man for Sheriff. If the working men will only he has a duty to perform in voting for a true and honest man for Sheriff. If the working men will only unite, they can elect an honest man, who comes from

horsest man for Specific. If the working men will only unite, they can elect an honest man, who comes from among the people.

After the appliance which followed Mr. Smith's speech had subsided, Mr. Scott sang a song, which elicited a most vociferous encore, to which Mr. Scott replied by singing the "Model Mayor."

Mr. S. C. Witenberg, President of the Working Men a Association, was then called for, and said he did not mean to talk: his business was to work. Last night the working men had nominated Mr. Albertson, The democrately. He wanted them to work from now till Wednesday.

Loud cries for "Waterbury." but Mr. J. G. Sevier was introduced by the President. He said they met here to-night to ratify the nomination of Mr. Albertson. The Democracy had selected the Hon. John Kelly for this office: he was a man who had been in effice, and is well known in New-York. He has perfect. The Democracy had selected the Hon. John Kelly for this office: he was a man who had been in effice, and is well known in New-York. He has perfect. The Democracy had selected the Hon. John Kelly for this office: he was a man who had been in office, and is well known in New-York. He has perfect. The Democracy had selected the Hon. John Kelly for this office: he was a man who had been in office, and is well known in New-York. He has perfect. The Democracy had selected the Hon. John Kelly for this office: he was a man who had been in office, and is well known in New-York. He has perfect. The Democratic party feels already that the working men a man whose father has been a carman for seventeen years, of A. B. & D. Sands, corner of William and Fulton streets.

Mr. A. J. H. Duganne was introduced. He drew a contrast between the independence—an housest, capable man. This is a man who comes from among in Rochester, on Friday extended from those working men recognized as having a station in the political working the carmen to come out at the policines of New-York an enth sense of the Old World. He was glad to see the workingmen recognized as having

Mr. Albertson, sen., then made his appearance, and

Mr. Albertson, sen., then made his appearance, and was welcomed with the most vocificous cheers.

Mr. Carpenter then sang the "Red White and Blue." Responded to with three hearty clasers.

After load calls, Mr. F. W. Waterbury made his appearance, and was greeted with the most hearty applause. He said he took pride in looking at this great city—the pride of the world—at its chips, its meanments of charity, and all its great works, accomplished by the workingmen. He was glad to see the workingmen asserting their rights; he wanted to throw back to the Southern hirelings the vaunt of being the "mud sills" of society; he wanted them to see that the highest places in this country could be held by throw back to the Southern hirelings the vanut of being the "mid sills" of society; he wanted them to see that the highest places in this country could be held by the workingmen. The workingmen of the North were intelligent, and developed the resources of the country; they made the prairie bloom as the rose; and he was glad to see them claim the station God had designed them to hold. He was glad alse to see men throwing off the shackles of party, and coming out free and independent men. Victory can be obtained by action; and by united action the Democratic party in this city can be overthrown. The ballot executes the will of freemen; and if there ever was a time when the free Americans in this city should assert their rights, now is the time. Mr. Albertson cornes fresh from the ranks of the people, nominated by no party clique. The candidates on the other side are nominated by a faction, and in secret. They are men who have always held office, and have made money enough out of it. The Democratic party, which, like death and the grave, receives everything that comes to it, claims the election of these men as workingmen; but he wanted the carmen to tell them they did not know them. He urged the carmen to elect Mr. Albertson as the true workingman. Mr. Waterbury was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. Scott sang a song.

The Hon, S. B. Cushing, ex-Attorney-General, was

siastically cheered.

Mr. Scott sang n song.

The Hon, S. B. Cushing, ex-Attorney-General, was then introduced, and made a stirring address to the workingmen to stand by Albertson as a brother and a true man. They were all worthy men, and should make it a duty to go to the polls and vote. It was a right and a privilege to exercise the right of suffrage. They were all workingmen—carnen going toward the other world, and it became them to see that they had a proper load and the cart labeled right. Mr. Cushing's address was warnly applanded.

Ex-Ald. Briggs addressed the meeting, after which the meeting adjourned to the Cooper Institute to join with the meeting there of the friends of Horace F. Clark.

THE GERMANS AND IRISH UNITING .- A German Republican meeting of the citizens of the Nancteenth Ward was held on Friday night at 138 Forty-first street. and an Irish Republican meeting was appointed at the same place. After some consultation it was decided to form a union meeting, and Mr. Brill was appointed Chairman. Mr. Kauffman addressed the m declaring that the Republican party was the party for all foreign born citizens to join; that it was the white man's party and much to be preferred to the Demoeratic party, which would settle the Territories with slaves, so that the white emigrant would be obliged to remain in the cities. Mr. Kauffman's remarks were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Fagan followed with a stirring appeal to his countrymen to unite with the true Republicans of the country, and vote for the party which upheld the real democratic principles of Government. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the union seemed perfect between these two nationalities, bitherto supposed irreconcilable.

## INDICATIONS IN THE STATE.

INDICATIONS IN THE STATE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HUDSON, Oct. 27.—We intend to give a good account of Columbia County on Tuesday next. Gerrit Smith will not get five votes in this city.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 27.—Our political campaign in old Monroe is now progressing in cold-fashioned style. Gov. Seward night before last addressed one of the largest political gatherings that ever assembled in this city, and his speech, now given to the public, like all his efforts, needs no commentary from any one. Our county will give from 1,600 to 1,600 majority on the State ticket.

State ticket.

Elmira, Oct. 27.—I have visited most of the towns Etmea, Oct. 2.—I have visited most of the towns in this county. Our meetings have been of a most encouraging character. We had a glorious meeting in our Court-House last evening, which was addressed by William H. Burlegh. A more satisfactory and telling speech has not been made in the county during the present canvass. We shall give a good account on Tuesday next.

Rechester, Oct. 27.—During a residence here of

expensions, Oct. 27.—During a residence here of expensions and all that time an active worker in the political field, I would say that at no time have I seen this prospects of a victory more flattering than at that this time.

	ORLEANS COUNTY.
0	Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
	ALEASY, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1858.
0	Our canvass in this County shows as follows:
	Republican
	American
	Demograf
	Gerrit Smith and doubtful 100
	Total
	All the votes over that will be our gain. But I don't
	All the votes over that was be out good and a double
	think the votes will be over 5,000.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.
11 HACA, Oct. 28, 1858. Messrs. Burleigh and Grow spoke here to a large audience last night. Mr. Grow will speak again to night. If we have decently fair weather on election day, you may look with some confidence for 1,800 majority for the Republican State ticket in Tompkins

years ago. Had our tickets been made a mouth earlier, and more time given us for holding small meetings in the different school districts, the Republican vote would have been as large or larger than it was in 1856.

THE OFFOSITION FORCES OF ROCKLAND COUNTY .-A mass meeting of these opposed to the policy of the present Administration was held on Tuesday at New City, for the purpose of nominating a County ticket which should beat the ancient Democracy of that county. The meeting, which was unusually large and county. The meeting, which was unusually large and enthusiastic, was organized by the nomination of Henry M. Péck, esq., of Haverstraw, for President, with twelve Vice-Presidents and one Secretary from each town. The following ticket, after a full consultation and comparison of views, was put in nomination, with a unanimity and good will which give assurance

of its success on Tuesday next: 

Democrats are all here represented, and by their best men. Speeches were made by Messrs, Peck, David-

The following resolutions, among others, were introthread by Judge Pye:

The people of Rockland, not tied to the car of party, but who,
are to think and act for themselves, and to declare that Freeon is national and Slavery sectional, without fear of being
med out of the Post Office of Conton-House, or real out of
a Bornessia series.

terrace out of the rose Gase of David J. Blauvelt for Member.

Resolve, That they will support David J. Blauvelt for Member of Assembly, a man that will by his votes give the lie to that of our late managementative, that the people of this State are in favor of forcing Slavery upon an unwilling people, at the distation of a dough-faced Administration.

Resolved, That in Saml. A. Vervalen we have a man with backbone enough to stand up for the right, though his party shound classor for the wrong.

With cheers for the ticket, the Convention a liourned, Expect a good account from Rockland on Nov. 3.

LETTER FROM LIEUT.-GOV. SELDEN. The following letter was written by Lieut. Gov. Selden, in reply to an invitation to be present at the meeting in Rochester, on Friday evening

meeting in Rochester, on Friday evening:

Aleasy, Oct. 14, 1858.

Cras. L. Parder, 189.—Dear Sir. 1 regret that
my engagements render it impossible for me to attend
the meeting at Rochester to-morrow evening, in accordence with your invitation. The glerious results
of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa
and Kansas, capnot, fail to awaken in the content of the second of the content of the con

cordence with your invitation. The glorious results of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, cannot fail to awaken in the hearts of Republicans of New-York an enthusiasm which is the harbinger of victory. The Key-Stone of the Slavery arch has fullen, and the yielding of other supports of the structure gives timely warning to the rats who have fatiened beneath its shelter, that their safety will be best consulted by departure. They may regard it as due notice to quit within the next two weeks.

The results of these elections furnish a sure indication that a few thousand slaveholders are not forever to maintain absolute sway over this Republic. That there is a future in store forms as a people, in which we may be the friends of Freedom, and may give an honest and constitutional expression to that friendship, without being denounced as traiters, disunonists, or fanatics, and without calling down upon our heads the vengeance of the powers at Washington. A wish to add in producing this change has induced me to act with the Republican party, and I shall not regard the objects of that organization as accomplished until that result is secured. Let New-York follow the exemple of Pennsylvania and Ohio (as there is good reason to believe she will), and the burden of the conflict will be over. New-York cannot affort to fail behind Pennsylvania in condemning the corrupt and extravagant administration of Mr. Buchanan. Its supporters are loud in their professions of conomy, and in denunciation of the Republican administration of the State Government for its extravagance.

It may be true that improvements in this respect are within the reach of possibility, but I have seen nothing to induce the belief, that it is likely to be accomplished by surrendering power to those so constant in the proclamation of their own virtues. Their

nothing to induce the belief, that it is likely to be accomplished by surrendering power to those so constant in the proclamation of their own virtues. Their administration of the affairs of the City of New-York has justly carned for it the name of the best plundered and best taxed city in the world. Their administration of the affairs of the General Government is fast acquiring for the Nation a like unenviable distinction. Let the extravagance which has thus far characterized the Administration of Buchanan continue to the end of his term without any increase of revenue from enstoms, and the proportion which New-York according to her population will be required to pay, by direct or indirect taxation, to meet the debt which must thus be created, will equal at least the half of all which is the proportion when the second control of the cont has been expended upon her public works in forty years. And yet the men so loud in their professions of economy at home, are equally loud in their support of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. There is at least

of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. There is at least room for suspicion, that they cry economy at home, for the sake of perpetuating their chance of sharing in the plunder of the Nation. I trust that no intelligent man will be led astray by their deceitful clamor.

If all in this State who are opposed to the corrupt Administration at Washington, cast their votes as has been done in Pennsylvania, with the corrust design of overthrowing it, its fall is certain. I believe enough are determined to do so, notwithstanding some unwise counsels, to accomplish that desirable result.

Very respectfully vours.

H. B. SELDEN.

TRUTH FITLY SPOKEN .-- At a meeting to ratify the nomination for Congress of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS held at Dedham, Mass., on Oct. 26, several letters were read from distinguished Republicans, among them the following from Mr. Richard H. Dana, jr., of

Bosros, Oct. 26, 1838.

Dran Sin: I regret extremely to find that a peremptory duty detains me in the city, and that I cannot take part in your noble and animating work to-day.

I carnestly hope the District will not only elect Mr. Adams, but elect him by a triumphant majority—a majority worthy of the cause and the man—worthy of a District represented by Fisher Adams and John Quincy Adams.

Let no man vote for him or vote services.

tuiney Adams.

Let no man vote for him or vote against him because he is the son and grandson of great patriots and cause he is the son and grandson of great patriots and great men. That were unworthy of men acting in a public trust. Let him be tried by his own merits. They are sufficient. Firmness, incorruptibility, business habits, patience of unrewarded labor, a trained intellect, mature years, Tentonic pluck, and good old-fashioned Massachusetts love of Freedom, are no small qualifications in these times. Nor should it be forgotten that probably no man in New-England, since Mr. Webster died, perhaps no man in the Republic, is so well acquainted as he with the political history of America, from the earliest glories of Plymouth and Jamestown, to the latest ignominies of Lecompton. It will be well, too, to show the public that a man can be selected by approving majorities, who owes his nomiselected by approving majorities, who owes his nomination to no personal solicitations, and to no management. Indeed, so far from his unduly seeking the post, it has seemed to me that the post stood candidate for him.

I have said that no man should vote for Mr. Adams have not is his father, so Still Leanfess it would

I have said that no man should vote for Mr. Adams because he is his father's son. Still, I confess it would be no small gratification to see the apparition on the floor of Congress of that remarkable resemblance to the "old man eloquent." It would seem as if the best days of the old Bay State were coming back to us.

But I must delay you no longer than to wish you God speed in a work worthy of the sons of this soil.

Very respectfully yours.

RICHARD H. DANA, 28.

TOY "SOUTHERS MEMBER OF THE CARINET."-IN & recent speech at Lawrence Mr. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary of Kaneas under Gov. Walker, said:

Secretary of Kansas under Gov. Walker, said:

"On the 1st of September Gen. Whitfield and Dr. Tebbs of Kansas, who were then in Washington, signed a letter 'expressly stating that the course of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton was acceptable to the 'people of Kansas, inasmuch as an undoubted majority were in favor of a Free State. This letter was written at the special request of Mr. Buchanan, who was anxious to shield himself from the assaults then being made upon him by the South. Through Mr. Buchanan's agency the latter was sent to The Union effice, and was actually in type, accompanied by editorial comments indorsing the character of Dr. Tebbs as 'a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, when it was seen in proof by a Southern member of the Cabinet, who ordered its suppression. From that day to this the course of the Administration toward Kansas has been a most unserupulous and shameful one."

this the course of the Administration toward Kansas has been a most uncerupulous and shameful one."

On Friday last, we asked which of the four "Southern members" of the Cabinet it was who had become the cersor of the Wendell-Lincoln organ, and accepted the responsibility of all the terrible disasters which have befullen the Democratic party from the misdirection of that paper. We were anxious to know which "Southern member" it was who sought such distinction. We now learn, on excellent authority, that it was our abla Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Howell Cobb. [Washington States.]

WHO WILL TAKE THE BALLOTS. INSPECTORS OF ELECTION IN NEW-YORK CITY

NSPECTORS OF ELECTION IN NEW-YORK CITY.

WARD I.

Diets, John Scott, Michael J. Gody, James Lee.

Sebestian Konlikeeps, John Callisan, Daniel Brephy.

John Enwright, John R. Calligan, John Fitzmaurice,

John Healy, Jerry H. aly, Benj. D. Qving.

Peter Brady, Henry Appleholf, Geo. L. Garlick.

Chas. Sackmelster, Thos. Rev. Thos. J. Rogers,

Peter Brady, Henry Callisan, John C. Mather.

Chas. Camp Cochangh, James P. Harris David D. Manchester.

chester.
3. A. Van Dyne.
4. Geo. R. Langing, John Hurley, John A. Sackett.

3. A. Vandye.
4. Gee, R. Lassing, John Hurley, John A. Sackett.
1. Stephen Lyrch, Jan. Boye., Wan. Creighton.
2. Paul Donovan, John Siev.
3. John Dovie, Saml, Planing, Henry Tempel.
4. Benj, D. Welsh, Charles Kelly, Jan. Courtney.
5. Then, Cernan, Pat. O'Nell, Oliver O'Bonnell.
WAND V.
1. James D. Hall, John H. Corballs, John W. Forbes.
2. Chas. Copping, Win. Francis, Win. H. Burroughs.
3. Arnet Spence, Neil Nanson, Stephen Parct.
4. Gee, D. Gale, Win. S. Herbert, G. H. Smilin.
5. Jos. B. Taylor, Geo. Moser, Jan. Wright.
6. John H. Sherwood, Perry Pritton, Paper W. Rufes.
Wand VI.
1. John McGuire, Win. O. Jenkins.
2. Chas. Harvy, Daule Cator.

10. 1 K. Barry, John S. Alirota J. McCollough, Wm. H. Van Tassell.
2 Martin L. Van Tine, Lohn S. Conklin, Levi Springsteed.
3. James Burning, Seth C. Donglas, John Heywood.
2 Edw. H. Donninks, Isaac H. Jossep, Harman McLeed.
3 Photy McMabon Samuel T. Webster, John H. Ward.
4 Joseph M. Bell, Mielael L. Molroy, Howard E. Coais,
5 John C. Barra, Louis Borrer, Mervin Deveau.
6 John Nopent, Edward J. Knight, John Zbenhard.
Wasa Xi.
1 George Wildey, William B. Rezant, James McKniley.
2 Terrance P. Smith, Thomas Harlan, Edu S. Acker.
3 William P. Breman, William E. Rick S. Acker.
4 James Garey, James Garton, William H. Fletcher,
5 Thomas Abbott, Jacob Schnieder, Samuel Giberron.
6 William Hannal, John B. Mardock, Consitu Seaman.
7 John F. Riley, Michael Cunfingnam, John F. Disbrow.
8 J. Hart, Juo M. McDonald.
9 John H. Hicks.
10 Matthew Van Dusen, George Sparrew, Edward Bouton.
11 Joint H. Cernell, John Hoeft, Abraham Bell.
12 Alexander Bobb, Gibert Weeks, Wm. W. Lyon.
12 Joseph Crochergus.
13 Joseph Crochergus.
14 Cornell Const. Co. C. Dabrenmand, Juo, H. Payne.

11. John H. Cernell, John Hoeft, Abraham Bell.

12. Alexander Bobb, Gibert Weeks, Wm. W. Lyon.

13. Joseph Crocheran. Wand XII.

14. Joseph Crocheran. Wand XII.

15. Patrick Coogan, Gion. F. C. Dabrenroand, Jno. H. Payne.

16. C. W. Van Verrides, Goo. W. Southwick, Chas. Boyce.

16. James Petitt, John McArthur, sen., William Crawford.

17. Blasica Ryer, James Scanlan, David N. Hurd.

18. Fred, F. Miller, John Tilley, Joseph Abbett.

19. James Weils, Wm. J. McCarthy, Jno. G. Smith.

19. James Weils, Wm. J. McCarthy, Jno. G. Smith.

19. James Weils, Wm. J. McCarthy, Jno. G. Smith.

19. John Same, John Moss, Alonzo Reynolds.

19. Stephen H. Fecks, Wm. McKinney, Henry Kreps.

19. John Same, John Moss, Alonzo Reynolds.

19. Stephen H. Fecks, Wm. McKinney, Henry Kreps.

19. Wand Alexand. David Edward C David, Edward Carland.

19. George Cassidy, Joseph Hagetty.

19. John Sames, John Collins, William M. Wode.

19. Abraham D. Brower, Michael Burke, John Elder, jr.

19. Thomas Lynch, Bernard Kiggin Cameron Hopper.

19. Bayid Gartwaite, James Spencer, Henry B. Keel.

19. Bayid Gartwaite, James Spencer, Henry B. Keel.

19. Bayid Gartwaite, James Spencer, Henry B. Keel.

19. Bayid Gartwaite, James Spencer, Horatio C. Welsh.

19. Wand K. Wand X.

10. Henry Melville, Henry Swords, John Taylor.

20. Gibert Griffin, George P. Edgar, Smart Anderson.

20. John N. Ritch, James Quaoy, Saunel Foster.

21. John N. Ritch, James Quaoy, Saunel Foster.

22. Patrick Kireland.

23. John L. Singerland, Charles Livingston, G. A. Valentine.

24. Naris A. Phelps, Marisall B. Blake, G. Tillotston.

25. Edward Robisson, P., John W. Lingenfelter, ClausWillehen,

26. Maris A. Phelps, Harrisall B. Blake, G. Tillotston.

27. John Harson, William M. Giles, Wickham Hoffman.

28. Wash Xiv.

29. Maithy G. Lane, Frank W. Fisher, Hugh O. Hare.

20. John Harson, William M. Giles, Wickham Hoffman.

20. John Harson, William M. Giles, Wickham Hoffman.

21. John Caffrey, Peter Wash

22. Jared Gilson, James McCluskey, Geo A. Bieakley.

23. Willes P. Johnson, A

10. Daniel Geary, Patrick Surat, Samuel DeLamater,

WARD XVII.

1. Wm. H. Mansfield, George F. Shureman, Benj. Jones.

2. Miles T. Connelly, John Devce, R. H. Woods.

3. Lewis Carpenter, John Reynolds, John M. Lockwood.

4. H. Herbert Williams, Samuel Weeds, John Vandervoort.

5. Richard Boorman, Jacob W. Moore, Alvah Fraser.

6. Joshna C. Sauders, Joseph B. Voices, Thomas McGuire.

7. Hiram Merrat, Issae J. Offiver, James L. Miller.

6. Anthony Woods, Michael O'Hearn, Daniel Oakiey.

9. M. chaef Mulliam, Bernard D. Campbell, Wm. H. Leggett.

10. Francia P. Schopp, Dennik L. Sullivan, Frederick Dietz.

11. Patrick Kerrigan, Augustus Cook, Samuel Causwell.

12. Jacob Bettell, Charles Wells, Francis Herrill.

13. Francis McGuere, Lawrence Dempsey, Henry Ringhamen.

14. Herman Epstein, James Rellly, Patrick W. Nolan.

WARD XVIII.
1. Wm. G. Sterling, Alfred A Post, Charles Bradley. . W.m. G. Sterling, Affred A. Post, Charles Bradley,
C. Charles C. Conkin, Thomas J. Hall, George S. Drew,
Sargeant V. Bayley, Elbert Robinson, Michi, C. O Brieu,
Ledward Morray, Charles H. Smith,
John F. Beckman, Thomas F. Piers, Edward De Forrest,
Alamon Nash, Chester A. Arthur, Sannei Bryce,
W. R. London, Dudley Field, Asabel H. Reath,
John C. Gay, George S. Hodgson, James G. Haswell,
Henry Hupe, Stephen O'Hara, Martin H. Bever,
W. R. M. Ward XIX.

8. John R. Finicy, Lawan Marrendy.

9. John C. Gay, George S. Hodgson, James G. Haswell.

10. Henry Hupe, Stephen O'Hara, Martin H. Bever.

Michael O'Brien, Louis Jordan, Severn D. Moulton.

2. Dennis Mollins, Francis Ruppert, David Richards.

3. Roger Dolan, James Noonan, sem., Wm. H. Merrill, Jr.

4. Wm. McMannus, Cornelius Reed Francis Geiger.

5. Wm. Henry, Anthony Matthews, Henry G. Hunt.

Van Mannus, Cornelius Reed Francis Geiger.

6. Wm. Henry, Anthony Matthews, Henry G. Hunt.

1. Bartholomew Doyle, Michael Dee, Thomas Sacketts

2. Alonzo Vreedenburgh, James Collins, Alex. McGulre.

8. Robert G. Neills, David Cassidy, Geotge T. Loach.

4. Edward H. Lawrence, James Turner, James Beglan.

5. Moses Starbuck, George Laden, Wm. Boardman.

6. Morris Bennett, Alfred Lameaster.

7. George Bellacker, John Lee, Richard S. Stanley.

5. Thomas Stray, Bernard Sweeney, Hanford E. Talmadgo.

9. Thomas Kernas, Bartlett Rocney.

10. Wm. Simpson, Thomas Hamnagan, Isase Hallenbreck,

11. Wm. B. Miner, Charles D. Boynton, Joseph D. Stewart.

22. Wm. P. Moss, John Frizgerald, James E. Cilford.

3. Wm. S. Grezory, James J. Bristol, John T. Dusalle.

4. Geo. W. Gaffitt, Daniel J. Rooney, Abraham Ayres.

5. Demis F. Sallivan, Andrew J. Ailen, D. C. Mitton.

6. James Maioney, Edward Be Laoey, James H. Montrose.

7. John Herring, Anthony Kelly, Stephen H. Herriman.

1. Daniel Witter, Thomas Hazrins, Joseph S. J. Smith.

2. Kdward Eghert, John F. Bett, Thomas S. Berry.

3. Terrance Riles, P. P. Boppert, George Burns.

4. James Walsh, Hugh Murray, Richard N. Horn.

5. Peter Delancey, Thomas Mazirin, Geo. W. Thatcher.

6. Garrett H. Striker, Jr., John Coyle, William Meeks.

7. Michael Trearry, James A. McCornick, Jon. Miller.

8. James C. Burnham, Patrick Brennen, Wm. Holmes.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION FOR BROOKLYN.

Dist. Ward I.

1. Luther Faunes, Chas. H. Thompson, John C. Whitney.

2. John McShme, Francis Wall, George N. Mead.

1. James O'Mullen, James Duffy, Cyrus Beverlis.

2. John McConnell, Arthur McCaffery, Geo. W. Prince. Ward III.

1. Waiter Barre, Edwic H. Burnett, Wim, H. Peck.

2. John B. Stratton, Theo. Tilton, Alonzo W. Colt. Ward III.

1. Walter Barre, Edwic H. Burnett, Wim, H. Peck.

2. John B. Stratton, Theo. Tilton, Alonzo W. Colt. Ward III.

2. John Woorthis, Ebenever Rich, George Bissell.

3. Wim, H. Welch, Ezra Woodriff, Davis Affleck.

Ward V.

1. James Cennelly, James Clancey, John Jones.

2. James Howard, Chas. Turver, John Decker.

3. George Ward, Parlick Downey, John Torrison.

Ward VI.

Richard Duon, Charles O'Neil, Charles Kelsey.

2. Edward O'Burling, James H. M'Gill, Martin Wallice.

3. Amas D. Ladd, John Shann, Ephraim Stephens.

4. John De Lancy, Charles Wiletz, Jonathan Rogers.

2. John Friel, Bedeil Baldwin, Robert Van Voorhees.

Ward VIII.

1. William Ward, George Hussner, Peter G. Bergen.

Ward VIII.

2. William Ward, George Hussner, Peter G. Bergen.

Ward XI.

3. John Fitzeinmone, Abin Baskerk.

Ward XI.

4. Miller Robbins, J. Novine, Thos. Hollahan.

2. Wm, M. Bayard, Peter Farrell, James Ashfield.

3. Henry A. Schaeffer, George Mallory, Charles Fish, Ward XI.

1. Samuel Bedell, John C. Smith, Henry M. Meade.

2. Samuel Morrell, Thomas Mudigan, Erra Hude.

3. Acquilla B. England, Wm, A. Butler, Alexander Buffour, Ward XIII.

1. Thos. Greenan, Frauck McChaskey, Wm, H. Dawson.

2. John G. Atweter, Wim Grary, Patrek O'Conner.

Ward XIII.

4. Wm, M. Ironsides, Char. C. Contrell, Wm, H. Lawrence.

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4. Wm, M. Ironsides, Char. C. Contrell, Wm, H. Lawrence.

Ward XIII.

4. Wm, M. Ironsides, Char. C. Contrell, Wm, H. Lawrence.

2. Ward XIII.

4. Ward XIII. INSPECTORS OF ELECTION FOR BROOKLYN.

2. John G. Atweter, Wm. Grady, Patrick O'Conner.
Wans MH.
1. Wm. M. Ironsides, Char. C. Controll, Wm. H. Lawrence.
2. Wm. Bunting, Edwin Ferry, John S. Skelby.
1. Terence McCoy, John Allen, James Corcorsp.
2. Wm. H. Burr, Owen Dennen, Wm. H. Brown.
3. Wm. White, Wm. Brown, Benj. H. Lawrence.
Wanto Xv.
1. John Mitchell, Mark Holl, Edward White.
2. James Murphy, Saml. Taylor, Daniel Jenkius.
1. James Fitzsimmons, Anthony Conrard, Saml. Wilde, jr.
2. Lonis Pfister, Christian Eiseman, John Wille.
3. Joseph Kuhn, Thos. Cuskey, James Hilbson.
Wand XVII.
1. James Gould, Chas. B. Elliott, G. W. Balley,
2. Adrian Messerole, H., C. Olmstead, Wm. H. Liak.

War XVIII.
War R. Bristow, Hiram Holmes, John Whittlesey,
Ward XIX.
James Gridley, Benjamin Shuwed, N. P. O'Brien.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CARLYLE'S FREDERIC THE GREAT. HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH THE SECOND, CALLED FREDERICK THE GREAT. By THOMAS CARRYLE, In Four Volumes, Vols, I. and H. 12mo. Harper A. Brether.

Of all the writers who have made English literature the medium for expressing convictions, as well. as for artistic delineation, Mr. Carlyle is among the most remarkable for the sincerity of his utterance, the deep back ground of reflection which sustains even his most sportive sallies, and the genuine originality of his point of view, no less than of his mode of illustration. This is the secret of the bound H. Sharwood, Perry Prilion, Proc W. Rafas.
L. John M. Gaire, W.m. O. Jenkins.
C. Chas Harry, Daniel Cator.
Sancoe Waddel, Edward Rose, Pierre C. Van Wyck.
Fatrick Wade, James Conkin.
Marcas Horbit, Patrick Brophy, Mirous Horbit.
Henry Rya., Thao, Colvice.
J. John K. Bridge, M. S. Throshot, Lyon Lease.
Anthony P. Galakinet, Wim. Cheman.
Anthony Offine, John Ginze,
Anthony P. Galakinet, Wim. Cheman.
Anthony D. Galakinet, Wim. Ch power with which he has acted on the minds of Carlyle is by no means the blind eulogist of the past, he is peculiarly the prophet of the degeneracy of the present. With him, the eighteenth century was the seed-flower of ages of corruption and decest. The French Revolution was but the explosion of the caldron of abominations which had been seething through a dreary, demonic lapse of years. No transition has yot been made to the path of a better future, and surrounded by the ruins of effete institutions, we have no safeguard against the base passions of men, but in the strong hand of power. The praises of liberty, which are chanted by the singing men and singing women of the nineteenth century, form only a harsh discord in his ear. Not a shadow of sympathy have we with this somber view of society, but we none the less admire the boldness and fidelity with which it is urged in the manifold denunciations of this wailing soothsayer. Had we as little hope of humanity as is manifested by Mr. Carlyle, we should scarcely deem it worth while to waste our breath in indignant protests against palpable prevailing evils. But we cannot but honor the brave persistency, with which he repeats his melancholy refrain, and though he affords no quickening impulses to the believer in human progress, he is surpassed by no preacher or prophet in his stern and noble assertion of the eternal laws of truth and right.

The present work, accordingly, is less a history, than a homily. It uses the facts of the ages as a text for ethical comment. Whoever reads it merely for its copiousness of historical detail, and its wonderful picturesqueness of description, without perceiving the deep moral purpose which underlies its gergeous panoramic sketches, will fail of the central point of the author. Considered only as a history, however, it betrays the same masterly hand, which were the spectral horrors of the French revolution into a narrative no less marvelous for its minute fidelity to details, than for the startling vividness of its dramatic action. The subject, of course, is less adapted to popular interest, and it opens many a path through thorny wildernesses, into which the most imperturbable reader will scarcely wish to venture. In these volumes, in fact, Frederic the Great occupies much less space than his predecessors in Prussian history, the whole thread of which is spun out with a fineness, that must prove too much for human patience in these days of rapid achievement and superficial results. The volumes, however, abound with passages brilliantly marked with the finest characteristics of the author, and which obviate all regret that he has devoted so large a portion of his latter days to what

may seem at first almost a thankless composition. But without enlarging our comments on this work or its author, for which the day has perhaps gone by, or rather not yet fully come, let us introduce our readers at once to some of its imposing representations.

We have an outline sketch of the hero in the opening of the first chapter.

PORTRAIT OF FATHER FRED.

PORTRAIT OF FATHER FRED.

About fourscore years ago there used to be seen sauntering on the the terraces of Sans Souci for a short time in the afternoon, or you might have met him elsewhere at an earlier hour, riding or driving in a rapid business marner on the open roads or through the scraggy woods and avenues of that intricate amphibious Potsdam region, a highly interesting lean little old man, of alert though slightly stooping figure, whose name among strangers was King Friedrich the Second, or Frederick the Great of Prussia, and at home among the common people, who much loved and esteemed him, was Vater Fritz, Father Fred, a name of familiarity which had not bred contempt in that instance. He is a king every inch of him, thought without the trappings of a king. Presents himself in a Spartan simplicity of vesture: no crown but an old military cocked hat—generally old, or trampled and kneeded into absolute softness if new; no scepter but one like Agamemnon's, a walking-stick cut from the woods, which serves also as a riding-stick (with which he hits the horse "between the cars," say anthors); and for royal robes a mere soldier's blue coat with red facings, coat likely to be old, and sure to have a good deal of Spanish snuff on the breast of it; rest of the appared dim, unobtrusive in color or cut, ending in high over-knee military boots, which may be brashed (and, I hope, kept soft, with an underhand suspicion of oil), but are not permitted to be blackened or varnished—Day & Martin with their soot-pots forbidden to approach.

The men is not of god-like physiegnomy, any more

than of imposing stature or costume: close-shut mouth with thin lips, prominent jaws and nose, receding brow, by no means of Olympian hight; head, however, is of long form, and has superlative gray eyes in it. Not what is called a beautiful man, nor yet, by all appearance, what is called a happy. On the contrary, the face bears evidence of many sorrows, as they are termed, of much hard labor done in this world, and seems to anticipate nothing but more still coming. Quiet stoicism, capable enough of what joy there were, but not expecting any worth mention; great unconscious and some conscious pride, well tempered with a cheery mockery of humor, are written on that old face, which curries its chin well forward in spite of the slight stoop about the neck; snuffy nose rather flung into the air, under its old cocked hat, like an eld snuffy lion on the watch, and such a pair of eyes as no man, or lion, or lynx of that century bore elsewhere, according to all the testimony we have. "Those eyes," says Mirabeau, "which, at the bidding of his great soul, fascinated you with seduction or with terror (portaient, an gret de son ameheroique, la sadaction on la terreur.)" Most excellent potent brilliant eyes, swift-darting as the stars, steadfast as the sun; gray, we said, of the azure-gray color; large enough, not of glaing size; the habitual expression of them vigilance and penetrating sense, rapidity resting on depth, which is an excellent combination, and gives as the notion of a lambent outer radiance springing from some great inner sea of light and fire in the mas. The voice, if he speak to you, is of similar physicanony, clear, melodious and sonorous; all tones are in it, from to approach.

The man is not of god-like physiognomy, any more